

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
2 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

3 JODY A. FURNARE,

Case No.: 3:18-cv-00014-RCJ-WGC

4 Plaintiff

Order

5 v.

Re: ECF No. 57

6 JAMES DZURENDA, et. al.

7 Defendants
8

9 Before the court is Defendants' motion for leave to file medical records under seal. (ECF
10 No. 57.)

11 In this motion, Defendants seek to file under seal exhibits containing Plaintiff's medical
12 records in connection with a response to an emergency motion filed by Plaintiff concerning his
13 access to the metal supports in his prescribed knee braces.

14 "Historically, courts have recognized a general right to inspect and copy public records
15 and documents, including judicial records and documents." *Kamakana v. City and County of*
16 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).
17 "'Throughout our history, the open courtroom has been a fundamental feature of the American
18 judicial system. Basic principles have emerged to guide judicial discretion respecting public
19 access to judicial proceedings. These principles apply as well to the determination of whether to
20 permit access to information contained in court documents because court records often provide
21 important, sometimes the only, bases or explanations for a court's decision.'" *Oliner v.*
22 *Kontrabecki*, 745 F.3d 1024, 1025 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*
23 *v. F.T.C.*, 710 F.2d 1165, 1177 (6th Cir. 1983)).

1 Documents that have been traditionally kept secret, including grand jury transcripts and
2 warrant materials in a pre-indictment investigation, come within an exception to the general right
3 of public access. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. Otherwise, "a strong presumption in favor of
4 access is the starting point." *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). "The
5 presumption of access is 'based on the need for federal courts, although independent—indeed,
6 particularly because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the
7 public to have confidence in the administration of justice.'" *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler*
8 *Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 137 S.Ct. 38 (Oct. 3, 2016)
9 (quoting *United States v. Amodeo (Amodeo II)*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1048 (2nd Cir. 1995); *Valley*
10 *Broad Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct., D. Nev.*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)).

11 There are two possible standards a party must address when it seeks to file a document
12 under seal: the compelling reasons standard or the good cause standard. *Center for Auto Safety*,
13 809 F.3d at 1096-97. Under the compelling reasons standard, "a court may seal records only
14 when it finds 'a compelling reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without
15 relying on hypothesis or conjecture.'" *Id.* (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). The court must
16 "'conscientiously balance[] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep
17 certain judicial records secret.'" *Id.* "What constitutes a 'compelling reason' is 'best left to the
18 sound discretion of the trial court.'" *Id.* (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Comm., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599
19 (1978)). "Examples include when a court record might be used to 'gratify private spite or
20 promote public scandal,' to circulate 'libelous' statements, or 'as sources of business information
21 that might harm a litigant's competitive standing.'" *Id.*

22 The good cause standard, on the other hand, is the exception to public access that has
23 been typically applied to "sealed materials attached to a discovery motion unrelated to the merits

1 of the case." *Id.* (citation omitted). "The 'good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1), which
2 governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: The court may, for good
3 cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or
4 undue burden or expense.'" *Id.*

5 The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the key in determining which standard to apply is
6 whether the documents proposed for sealing accompany a motion that is "more than tangentially
7 related to the merits of a case." *Center for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101. If that is the case, the
8 compelling reasons standard is applied. If not, the good cause standard is applied.

9 Here, Defendants seek to file exhibits under seal in connection with their response to
10 Plaintiff's emergency motion concerning access to the metal supports for his prescribed knee
11 braces. Plaintiff is proceeding with a claim for denial of medical care relative to his knee,
12 therefore, the filing is arguably "more than tangentially related to the merits of a case."
13 Therefore, the compelling reasons standard applies.

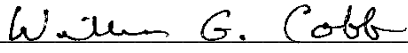
14 This court, and others within the Ninth Circuit, have recognized that the need to protect
15 medical privacy qualifies as a "compelling reason" for sealing records. *See, e.g., San Ramon*
16 *Regional Med. Ctr., Inc. v. Principal Life Ins. Co.*, 2011 WL89931, at *n.1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10,
17 2011); *Abbey v. Hawaii Employers Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2010 WL4715793, at * 1-2 (D. HI. Nov. 15,
18 2010); *G. v. Hawaii*, 2010 WL 267483, at *1-2 (D.HI. June 25, 2010); *Wilkins v. Ahern*, 2010
19 WL3755654 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2010); *Lombardi v. TriWest Healthcare Alliance Corp.*, 2009
20 WL 1212170, at * 1 (D.Ariz. May 4, 2009). This is because a person's medical records contain
21 sensitive and private information about their health. While a plaintiff puts certain aspects of his
22 medical condition at issue when he files an action alleging deliberate indifference to a serious
23 medical need under the Eighth Amendment, that does not mean that the entirety of his medical

1 records filed in connection with a motion (which frequently contain records that pertain to
2 unrelated medical information) need be unnecessarily broadcast to the public. In other words, the
3 plaintiff's interest in keeping his sensitive health information confidential outweighs the public's
4 need for direct access to the medical records.

5 Here, the referenced exhibits contain Plaintiff's sensitive health information, medical
6 history and treatment records. Balancing the need for the public's access to information regarding
7 Plaintiff's medical history, treatment, and condition against the need to maintain the
8 confidentiality of Plaintiff's medical records weighs in favor of sealing these exhibits. Therefore,
9 Defendants' motion (ECF No. 57) is **GRANTED**.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11 Dated: October 8, 2019

12 
13 William G. Cobb
14 United States Magistrate Judge
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